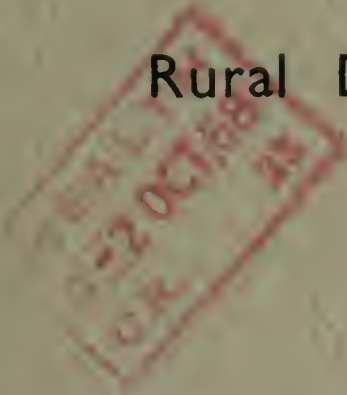


L. J. L. L.

Rural District of Daventry



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1957

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

**TO:—The Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council
of Daventry.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1957, incorporating that of the Public Health Inspector.

I took up duties as your Medical Officer of Health on April 23rd and I present this report on behalf of my predecessor, Dr. H. A. H. Summers and myself.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1957 show that 197 deaths occurred compared with 185 the previous year. This gives a standardised Rate of 11.97, which is above the national figure of 11.5. Male deaths exceeded female deaths by 29. The causes of death remained virtually the same, coronary and other diseases of the heart causing together 76 deaths, 40 of these from coronary disease alone. Forty deaths from cancer are recorded, an increase of six on last year, seven being due to cancer of the lung or bronchus in males. No deaths occurred from tuberculosis, but six people died as a result of accidents.

The total number of live births was 269 as compared with 265 for last year. Illegitimate births fell from 17 in 1956 to 9. Five infant deaths are recorded, four in the first month of life. The great wastage of infant life occurs in the neo-natal period, and many of these deaths are related to causes operating before and soon after birth.

Infectious disease notifications increased mainly due to the biennial occurrence of Measles. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis. The Influenza epidemic occurred in the autumn and early winter months, reaching a peak in October and November. For the most part the disease ran a mild course, but five deaths are recorded. When an epidemic of large proportions occurs the effects on the weaker member of a community may be serious or fatal. The increase in the number of children vaccinated against smallpox is noted with satisfaction, and the hope is expressed that this higher figure may be maintained in future years. The numbers vaccinated against poliomyelitis continued to rise and this figure will be greatly surpassed next year.

The Slum Clearance programme progressed in a satisfactory manner. Of the 294 allocated for action in the first five years, starting in August, 1955, 272 had been dealt with by the end of 1957. Details of this work and other matters relating to housing are on pages 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Many families have been rehoused from slum properties without the necessity of building new council houses.

Again, no further sewage schemes have been provided. The necessity for the limitation of capital expenditure prevented this progress. It is to be hoped that next year will see the initiation of a number of new sewage schemes. The fact that most of our villages now have piped water makes the provision of such schemes an imperative necessity.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to all members of the staff, in particular those of the Public Health Department for their assistance in the compilation of this report, also to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for help and encouragement. Thanks are also due to the County Medical Officer of Health for information on Immunisation and Vaccination.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant

Council Offices,
Church Walk,
Daventry.

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS
Medical Officer of Health

Daventry Rural District Council

Members of the Housing, Estates Management and Public Health Committees :

Chairman of Housing Committee: Mr. Councillor J. W. Anscomb, J.P., C.C.

Chairman of Public Health Committee: Mr. Councillor C. A. Bevan.

Chairman of Estates Management Committee: Mr. Councillor W. O. Rydings.

Messrs. Councillors: J. O. Adams, J.P. (Vice-Chairman of the Council); S. Allen; Mrs. G. L. Atterbury; A. Berridge; I. L. Beamond; F. W. Boddington; C. E. Browne; H. E. Burdett; A. R. Busby; R. G. Collins; Mrs. P. E. Cox; Rev. E. J. A. Dunn; G. E. Green; C. E. Gibbes; F. Harris; R. B. Harris; W. S. Harrison; D. H. Jelley, J.P. (Chairman of the Council); Mrs. M. A. Lemon; Mrs. R. E. Lucas; H. A. Malin; Major J. K. Maxwell; Rev. D. H. S. Mould; W. J. Preece; F. W. Robinson; T. W. Russell; Mrs. C. M. S. Thornton, C.C.; R. L. Wakeford; W. J. Webb; and A. L. Wilkins.

Public Health Officers of the Council:

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. J. M. St. V. Dawkins, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

also holds appointment of

Medical Officer of Health Daventry Borough and Brixworth Rural District:

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and County School Medical Officer.

Public Health Inspector: J. M. Harkness, R.S.I.J.B., M.P.H.I.A.

Public Health Inspector's Assistant : B. C. Lines.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1957

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	79,423
Population (based on Registrar-General's figures)	...	...	...	...	...	16,450
Number of separate dwellings occupied	...	...	...	...	...	5,517
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£137,636
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£580 16 3

Live Births (rate per 1,000 total population)					Rate for England & Wales
	Male	Female	Total	Rate	
Legitimate	135	125	260		
Illegitimate	5	4	9		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	140	129	269	16.35	16.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Still Births (rate per 1,000 live and still births)					Rate for England & Wales
	Male	Female	Total	Rate	
Legitimate	3	1	4		
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	3	1	4	14.46	22.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Deaths (rate per 1,000 total population)					Rate for England & Wales
	Male	Female	Total	Rate	
All Causes	113	84	197	11.97	11.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Deaths from Puerperal Causes Nil

Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)					Rate for England & Wales
	Male	Female	Total	Rate	
Legitimate	3	2	5		
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	3	2	5	18.58	23.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Neo-Natal Mortality

Deaths under 4 weeks (rate per 1,000 live births)					County Rate
	Male	Female	Total	Rate	
	2	2	4	14.86	15.99
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Deaths from Infectious Diseases Nil

**Statistics showing Population and Numbers of Occupied Houses
in each Parish of the District**

Parish	Population		Number of Occupied Houses		
	1931 census	1951 census	Private Houses	Council Houses	Total
Ashby St. Ledgers	210	169	51	—	51
Badby	440	478	119	46	165
Barby	471	536	102	40	142
Braunston	1015	1161	202	164	366
Brockhall	38	34	9	—	9
Byfield	868	796	177	119	296
Canons Ashby	49	42	14	—	14
Catesby	91	86	28	—	28
Charwelton	165	166	47	8	55
Clay Coton	71	51	15	4	19
Crick	681	728	196	56	252
Dodford	238	216	50	7	57
Elkington	69	62	18	—	18
Everdon	406	420	121	20	141
Farthingstone	177	174	57	4	61
Fawsley	29	21	10	—	10
Flore	786	896	237	104	341
Hellidon	148	160	54	4	58
Kilsby	501	558	144	59	203
Lilbourne	209	241	50	28	78
Long Buckby	2325	2316	654	201	855
Newnham	356	383	105	32	137
Norton	315	265	101	—	101
Preston Capes	156	167	54	6	60
Stanford	53	43	13	—	13
Staverton	319	361	82	30	112
Stowe-IX-Churches	219	180	66	4	70
Watford	324	281	86	8	94
Weedon Bec	1750	1734	298	169	467
Welton	358	381	86	39	125
West Haddon	714	704	204	56	260
Wilton	216	168	52	10	62
Winwick	153	89	34	—	34
Woodford Halse	1740	1764	419	200	619
Yelvertoft	349	462	112	32	144
	<hr/> 16009	<hr/> 16293	<hr/> 4067	<hr/> 1450	<hr/> 5517

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area.—The area of the District is 79,423 acres or 124.2 square miles, which gives an average of one person to 4.6 acres or 133 persons to the square mile.

Population.—The Registrar-General's mid-year estimated population for the District was 16,450, showing a decrease of 40, compared with the figure for 1956. The natural increase in the population, i.e., excess of births over deaths was 72.

Occupied Dwellings.—There was an increase in the numbers of occupied dwellings, after deducting those dealt with under the Housing Acts.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths recorded was 197, showing an increase of 12 on the number for 1956. The standardised rate for 1957 was 11.13 (calculated from the Registrar-General's comparability figure), compared with 11.5 for England and Wales.

Births.—The number was 269, a slight increase of 4 compared with the figure for 1956, and giving a standardised rate of 17.6 (calculated on the Registrar-General's comparability figure), compared with 16.1 for England and Wales, per 1,000 of the total population.

Still-Births.—The figure for 1957 showed an increase compared with the figure for 1956, it being 4 as compared with 2 the previous year, and gave a rate of 14.46 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Illegitimate Births.—The number showed a decrease compared with the previous year, 9 such births being recorded.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths recorded as being associated with child birth.

Infant Mortality.—The number of children under the age of 1 year who died was 5, the same as for the previous year. Causes and ages of death are given in the table below.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Four deaths occurred during the first four weeks of life.

Table of Causes of Infant Deaths

Cause	Neo-Natal	1—12 months
Peritonitis		1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	
Atelectasis	2	
Prematurity	2	

The causes of death in the district during the year are given in the following table:—

Causes	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Other	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective or Paralytic Diseases	—	—	—
Cancer, Stomach	1	1	2
Cancer, Lung Bronchus	7	—	7
Cancer, Breast	—	5	5
Cancer, Uterus	—	4	4
Cancer, Other malignant and lymphatic	16	6	22
Leukemia, aleukemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	10	14	24
Coronary Disease of the Heart	27	13	40
Hypertension, with Heart Disease	2	4	6
Heart Disease (other)	19	17	36
Other Circulatory Disease	1	2	3
Influenza	3	2	5
Pneumonia	6	3	9
Bronchitis	5	—	5
Other Disease of Respiratory System	—	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	11	10	21
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
All Other Accidents	3	2	5
TOTALS	113	84	197

The commonest cause of death remained heart disease in its various forms, but there was a slight increase in deaths from cancer, while vascular lesions of the nervous system, e.g., cerebral haemorrhage, provided the third largest cause of death. It is to be noted that there were no deaths from tuberculosis, but seven males died from cancer of the lung, and six died as a result of an accident, one on the road and five from other accidents—the majority of those occurring in the home.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Service.—The Public Health Laboratory Service operating at the General Hospital, Northampton, was available for the diagnosis and analysis of specimens relative to infectious diseases, and was free of cost to the local authority.

Ambulance Services.—The ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade was used for all cases occurring in the District.

Nursing in the Home.—This service was provided directly by the County Council, who have their nurses living in various parishes of the District. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, was in operation in several parishes of the District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—Infant Welfare Clinics were held at Long Buckby, Weedon, West Haddon, and Woodford Halse. Ante-Natal Clinics were held in Daventry and mothers from the surrounding District were welcomed. Transport facilities were provided by the County Council in various parts of the District for mothers and children to attend clinics at a nearby centre.

Hospitals.—Those suffering from infectious disease are treated at Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton. Sufferers from tuberculosis, who require institutional treatment at Creton or Rushden House Sanatoria.

All other general medical and surgical cases are treated at Northampton General Hospital, the Danetre Hospital, Daventry, or The Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. The treatment of patients at the Danetre Hospital was of great benefit to the district, especially so that relatives and friends could visit patients more frequently and with less travelling difficulties.

National Assistance Act, 1948, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.—It was necessary to take action under Section 47 in the case of three persons, all aged, two males and one female.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supplies.—All mains supplies were under the control of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, and practically all the parishes of the District were provided with piped supplies. In Canons Ashby and Stowe-IX-Churches the provision of mains supplies were nearing completion and would be available in the New Year. This left only the small hamlets of Fawsley and Elkington without piped water supplies, and can be considered a satisfactory position in this District. All public supplies are regularly analysed and under constant treatment by chlorination. Supplies generally were adequate; there were one or two breakdowns, which were soon rectified. A number of outlying farms and cottages were dependent on wells for their domestic water supplies.

Enquiries made as to condition of supplies	297
Number of water samples analysed	42
Samples proved satisfactory after analysis	34
Samples proved unsatisfactory after analysis	8
Informal notices sent regarding water supplies	10

STATISTICS SHOWING HOUSES WITH PIPED OR NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	PIPED SUPPLIES		NON-PIPED SUPPLIES		
	No. of houses with Laid on Supply	Stand Tap Supply	Parish Well	Private Well	Spring Supply
Ashby St. Ledgers	35	11		5	
Badby	100	50		15	
Barby	115	3		24	
Braunston	324	16		26	
Brockhall	5			4	
Byfield	255	2		39	
Canons Ashby	6	4		4	
Catesby	22			6	
Charwelton	47			8	
Clay Coton	16			3	
Crick	229	7		16	
Dodford	32	8	8	9	
Elkington				17	1
Everdon	134			7	
Farthingstone	20	30		11	
Fawsley	3			7	
Flore	299	15		27	
Hellidon	51			7	
Kilsby	182			21	
Lilbourne	70			8	
Long Buckby	819	17		19	
Newnham	121			16	
Norton	32	51		18	
Preston Capes	48			12	
Stanford	10			3	
Staveiton	102			10	
Stowe-IX-Churches	12	4		54	
Watford	62	12		20	
Weedon Bec	441	9		17	
Welton	105	13		7	
West Haddon	210	35		15	
Whilton	25	21		16	
Winwick	31	2		1	
Woodford Halse	582	2		35	
Yelvertoft	95	33		16	
	<hr/> 4640	<hr/> 345	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 523	<hr/> 1

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The year again showed no further progress in the provision of new sewers and sewage disposal systems to those parishes of the District still lacking this necessity. With the great majority of the parishes now having mains water supplies, these systems are of major importance to the general health of the district. It is hoped that definite action will be taken at an early date.

The general drainage position in all the sewered parishes is satisfactory but in the other parishes it is not so satisfactory, with the exception of those instances where septic tanks have been provided.

Parishes of the District with sewage disposal works were as follows:—

Ashby St. Ledgers	Long Buckby
Badby	Newnham
Barby	Staverton
Braunston	Watford
Byfield	Weedon Bec
Crick	West Haddon
Flore	Winwick
Kilsby	Woodford Halse
Yelvertoft (part sewered)	

While there were also temporary schemes at Charwelton and Lilbourne and a temporary scheme for part of the village of Welton.

Disinfection.—Disinfection was carried out at homes from which certain infectious diseases were notified.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—No cases were brought to notice.

Moveable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269.—Eight licences were granted to site and use caravans as dwellings, and 12 licences were renewed.

Schools.—The school premises in the district were generally satisfactory. One private school closed down during the year.

Pests Act, 1949.—The Council's scheme of operating this Act, by a part-time operative, was continued during the year with good results. The table given below shows in figures the amount of work carried out. There is no doubt that the scheme has proved its worth. There were, of course, premises which did have infestations from time to time, but the position as a whole can be considered very satisfactory. All the Council's refuse tips and sewage works were regularly inspected and treated when found necessary. All the sewers were treated at least once during the year, some of the larger parishes were treated twice. There were many inspections and treatments of private houses, council houses, and in one or two cases treatments of farm premises (for which the costs were recovered).

The details given show work done under the Act during the year:—

Inspections to private dwellings	...	...	...	...	1016
Inspections to council houses	...	...	...	...	1156
Inspections to farm premises	...	...	..	...	158
Treatments to private dwellings	...	...	..	...	189
Treatments to council houses	...	...	...	...	32
Treatments to farm premises	...	...	...	...	2
Total visits during treatments	...	...	...	...	746
Number of manholes baited	...	...	...	..	664
Number of subsequent follow-up treatments	...	...	...	...	2005
Number of treatments to sewage works	...	...	...	...	41
Number of subsequent follow-up treatments	...	...	...	...	190
Number of treatments to Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	45
Number of subsequent follow-up treatments	..	...	...	...	266
Total mileage covered by the operative in van	...	...	...	...	3,158
Poisons used:—71lbs. 15ozs. "Warfarin," costing	£14	7	9		
2lbs. 2ozs. "Zinc Phosphide" costing		12	9		
3ozs. "Antu" costing		3	0		
Baits used:—656 lbs. Pinhead Oatmeal costing	£17	15	4		
374 lbs. Sausage Rusk costing		12	17	1	

Factories and Workshops Act, 1937 and 1948:—

There remained 66 premises on the register, after additions and deletions had been made, these being chiefly workshops. There are a few larger work-places or small factories. Three cases of want of cleanliness were found on inspection and these were remedied; one case of needy repair to sanitary accommodation was reported by Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories and was remedied. Two lists of Outworkers were received, one in April containing one name and one in September containing two names. In each case the premises were satisfactory.

Refuse and Salvage Collection:—

The regular weekly collection of Refuse and Salvage was maintained throughout the District, and there was very little complaint from the District concerning this work. The quantities of refuse collected increased throughout the District, necessitating more journeys to the various refuse tips, and it became evident that the Council would have to consider the purchase of larger capacity vehicles if the work was to be continued in the same satisfactory manner. The soiling over of Kilsby Tip was completed and the area handed back to the farmer. There was constant cause for worry and expense due to tip fires.

The collection of salvage continued, but again in the middle of the year it was impossible to find a market for the disposal of the salvage. Even so, a total of £369 17s. 3d. was received for the year, being a little more than for the previous year.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936:—

Number of Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	64
Number of Licences for Carbide of Calcium renewed	...				2
Number of Licences for Cellulose Solutions renewed	...				1

Public Health Act, 1936 (Part X) Canal Boats:—

During the year one new boat was registered and three boats were extensively overhauled and re-registered with the Council.

HOUSING

The number of new council houses allocated and tenanted during the year showed a big increase compared with the previous year. There were 82 as compared with 34 for 1956. Also, a number of council houses became vacant and were re-let to applicants on the waiting list. By this means 29 families were re-housed, making in all a total of 111 council houses allocated. The waiting list showed a decrease, there being 553 applicants on the register at the end of the year, as compared with 597 the previous year. Of this large number of applicants it was considered that approximately 200 were needy cases. The checking of the waiting list is being undertaken by the councillors in their various parishes. It should be stressed that 74 council houses were utilised for slum clearance families.

The year showed good progress in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. There were a number of Closing Orders and Individual Demolition Orders made, and Undertakings accepted. Five Clearance Areas were submitted to the Minister for confirmation. No objections to any of the Clearance Orders were made and therefore no local enquiries were held.

With regard to new buildings, 82 were completed and occupied as follows:—

Badby—Two bungalows and six houses.
 Braunston—Four bungalows and six houses.
 Byfield—Six houses.
 Crick—Eight houses.
 Long Buckby—Ten bungalows and 26 houses.
 Weedon—Six bungalows and six houses.
 Welton—Two bungalows.

while a further 29 privately built houses were completed and occupied.

The following dwellings were in course of erection:—Six at Badby; four at Kilsby; four at Long Buckby; ten at Weedon.

Council houses re-let by parish representatives	..	...	29
Council house tenants given permission to take a lodger			21
Council house tenants given permission to keep poultry	...	...	10
Internal exchange of council houses permitted	...	...	5
External exchange of council houses permitted	...	...	2
Transfer of council house tenancies permitted	...	...	2

HOUSING ACT, 1949, as amended by the HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954, and the RENTS ACT, 1957

The year showed a further decrease in the numbers of applications for Improvement Grants to properties. The following summary gives details:

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	18
Number of applications turned down by Public Health Inspector and Surveyor after inspection	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications not approved by the Council	...	...	...	...	1
				—	2
Number of applications approved by the Council	...	...	...	...	16
Total amount of Improvement Grants approved	£3,044	19	10		
(of this total the Council contribute 25% and the Ministry the remainder)					

Total estimated costs of the Improvements proposed £6,727 12 6

Since the Act came into operation, 156 applications for grant have been received. Of these, 17 were withdrawn by the applicants; 40 were turned down after inspection, due to non-compliance with the requirements of the Act; leaving 99 applications approved for a total cost of £22,443 6 3.

Housing Acts, 1936—57:—

1.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—	
(i) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts 1447
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1691
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts ... 106
(iii)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 82
(iv)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 67
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—	
	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Public Health Inspector ... 23
3 A.—Action by Local Authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts by serving informal notices:—	
(a)	Under the Housing Acts:—
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring repairs ... 52
	Number of houses rendered fit after service of informal notice:—
	By owners ... 51
	By Local Authority in default of owner ... nil
(b)	Under the Public Health Acts:—
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 35
	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice:—
	By owners ... 34
	By Local Authority in default of owner .. nil
B.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 Housing Act, 1936; sections 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957; Section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:—	
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 14
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders, by owners ... 2
(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily demolished in consequence of informal action ... 4
(iv)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which voluntary undertakings were given by the owners ... 16
(v)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were cancelled, the houses being made fit ... 1
(vi)	Number of dwelling-houses up-graded to either category '2' or '3' by reason of repairs ... 34
(vii)	Number of separate dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 30
(viii)	Number of separate dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined ... 1

Overcrowding:—As the result of the Council's own re-housing, it was known that 10 cases of overcrowding, involving some 54 persons, were abated.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-54. Summary of work, purely connected with Slum Clearance Areas

Parish	No. of Clearance Areas made	No. of houses in Areas	Remarks
Byfield		6	reported as awaiting Minister's decision, previous year.
		4	were confirmed by Minister.
		2	were not confirmed, but to be repaired.
Long Buckby		3	reported as awaiting Minister's decision previous year. Minister did not confirm, to be used for outbuildings, etc
Long Buckby	2	6	Confirmed by Minister and families re-housed.
Badby	2	6	Awaiting Minister's decision No objection from owners.
Weedon	1	4	Awaiting Minister's decision No objection from owner.
Number of houses included in Clearance Areas and demolished by the owners			13

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.—The supplies throughout the District were very satisfactory, and on April 1st the District became a Specified Area for the purposes of the sale of milk. All milk must now be either tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised. As a result of this there was an increase in the numbers of licences under the Special Designations Orders issued by the Council. All milk producing premises were under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

- 8 Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk were granted.
- 7 Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk were renewed.
- 4 Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk were renewed.
- 4 Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk were renewed.
- 4 Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk were granted.
- 4 Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk were renewed.

Bakehouses.—There still remained the few bakehouses in the District, and while two of the premises were satisfactory, two were not satisfactory, and many visits were made in an effort to bring about improvements. Towards the end of the year one baker had started the building of a new shop, which would eventually leave his bakehouse solely for baking purposes. Two informal notices were served requiring cleansing, etc.

Shops.—The majority of the shops were satisfactorily maintained, and all shops were inspected during the year. In three cases informal notices were served requiring cleansing, etc. While in a few cases there still remains items to be provided to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, chiefly the supply of hot water to sinks. Below is a summary of the numbers and types of shops, etc., in the District:—

Bakehouses and Shops	...	...	...	...	4
Boot and Shoes only	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	20
Cafes	...	...	...	...	8
Canteens	...	...	...	...	4
Chemists	...	...	...	...	3
Clubs	...	...	...	...	6
Confectionery only	...	...	...	...	2
Cycles only	...	...	...	...	3
Drapery Only	...	...	...	...	10
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	6
General Stores	...	...	...	...	73
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	4
Hardware, etc., only	...	...	...	...	4
Paints only	...	...	...	...	1
Post Offices only	...	...	...	...	10
Post Offices and General Stores	...	...	...	...	14
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	62
Public Houses, also eating places	...	...	...	...	5
Stationery only	...	...	...	...	3
Total					247

As a result of inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations 16 informal notices were served requiring some part of the Regulations to be complied with. The amount of food condemned as being unfit for human consumption showed a further decrease.

Meat.—Nine slaughterhouses were in constant use throughout the year, which has meant a great deal of time being spent in the examination of meat, before sale to the public. Quite a number of the butchers continued to buy carcase meat off wholesalers. So far as possible, all meat slaughtered in the District has been examined, and at Crick particularly it has meant regular daily visits. No unsound meat was found exposed for sale. The table given below is asked for by the Ministry. Twenty-eight licences to act as slaughtermen were renewed.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle Exclud Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1164	20	7	—	884	—
Number inspected	1164	20	7	3363	884	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	1	1	1	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	164	4	—	120	22	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	14.1	25	—	3.6	2.8	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	40	4	—	—	13	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	3.5	20.0	—	—	1.5	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease:—

An increase in the number of notifications occurred, almost wholly due to the biennial incidence of measles; 328 notifications of this disease were received, as compared with only 26 for last year. There were 10 notifications for whooping cough, and 13 for scarlet fever. No serious outbreak occurred, and there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The incidence of Asian Influenza caused some disquiet, the first case occurring in August in an airman who returned from the Middle East. There were no further cases until the autumn, when the numbers in institutions, factories, and later in the homes was high. Influenza is not a notifiable disease so that it is not possible to record how many cases there were. The disease was, fortunately, mild in character and serious complications were few. In the infirm and elderly, however, it could take a serious effect, and five deaths from influenza are recorded

The tables following show the monthly and topographical incidence of infectious disease:—

Period Distribution of Notified Cases of Infectious Disease

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Measles	8	6	57	46	51	37	88	30	5	—	—	—	328
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Scarlet Fever ..	4	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	13
Pneumonia ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
Food Poisoning..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorium ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	5
	16	13	60	53	56	39	90	31	5	2	2	1	368

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

PARISH	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	Total
Ashby St. Ledgers ..	1									1
Badby			4							4
Barby	1									1
Braunston	72	1	1	1		1		1		77
Byfield	4	2							1	7
Catesby	1									1
Charwelton									1	1
Crick	53									53
Dodford	3									3
Elkington	3									3
Everdon	24									24
Farthingstone	1									1
Flore	62	1		3			1			67
Hellidon		1								1
Kilsby	6		1							7
Lilbourne	13									13
Long Buckby	4		1							5
Newnham	1									1
Norton	7	2								9
Staverton	29	1							1	31
Stowe-ix-Churches	2									2
Weedon Bec	27		4	1		1				33
Welton	1	2								3
West Haddon	4				1				1	6
Wilton	2		1							3
Woodford Halse	3		1	1			1		1	7
Yelvertoft	4									4
	328	10	13	6	1	2	2	1	5	368

Tuberculosis:—

The number of new cases notified show a slight increase compared with the previous year, there being seven new cases compared with five. All were respiratory (five males and two females). Two of the cases were notified while serving in Her Majesty's Forces, but whose home is in the District. In addition there were four notifications of inward transfers to the District. All were respiratory (one male and three females). There was one death of a person on the register, but the primary cause of death is entered under another disease.

The following tables show the present condition concerning tuberculosis in the District:—

Age and Sex Distribution of New Cases and Deaths, 1957								
Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Other		Respiratory		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15—24	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Cases on the Register and other relevant details regarding Tuberculosis cases for 1957

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Respiratory	Other	Respiratory	Other	
Notified 1957	5	—	2	—	7
Inward Transfer ..	1	—	3	—	4
Left District	—	—	—	1	1
Deaths	1	—	—	—	1
Cured	—	—	—	1	1
CASES REMAINING ON THE REGISTER	27	6	33	11	77

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A considerable increase in the vaccination of children and adults against small-pox is recorded with satisfaction; 347 children were immunised against poliomyelitis.

The number of children immunised to diphtheria remains approximately the same, and is below that which is desirable.

Vaccination and Immunisation for 1957:—

Details of work carried out during the year in connection with the prevention of diphtheria, whooping-cough, small-pox, and poliomyelitis

VACCINATION

	under				15	
	1	1	2—4	5—14	or over	total
Primary	206	8	18	47	35	314
Re-Vaccination	—	—	6	13	58	77

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Children born in	1957	'56	'55	'54	'53	'52	'51	'50	'49	'48	'47	total
	—	—	1	31	33	32	48	42	43	64	53	347

IMMUNISATION

	under									
	1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	total	booster	
Diphtheria										
Immunisation only	11	1	1	2	1	—	—	16	86	
Combined Diphtheria—										
Whooping-Cough	143	16	18	3	2	1	—	183	48	
Total Diphtheria										
Immunisations	154	17	19	5	3	1	—	199	134	
Whooping-Cough only	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2		

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation

	under							
	1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	
Age at 31-12-57						1948	1943	Total
i.e. born in year	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1947	under 15
Number								
Immunised	39	172	157	174	190	864	947	2543

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Crude Rate	Under 1 Year		All Ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1948	15,850	281	17·6	6	21·0	167	10·60
1949	15,900	250	15·7	14	56·0	217	16·10
1950	15,840	255	16·0	5	19·6	190	11·90
1951	16,290	274	16·9	4	14·6	201	12·30
1952	16,440	236	14·3	7	29·6	182	11·07
1953	16,480	252	15·29	7	27·7	162	9·83
1954	16,590	257	15·27	2	7·7	202	12·18
1955	16,550	222	13·3	5	22·5	192	11·6
1956	16,490	265	16·09	5	22·5	185	11·21
1957	16,450	269	16·35	5	18·58	197	11·97

